The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,880—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

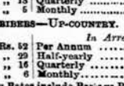
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore in daylight, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 24th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, JUHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. "SOCOTRA" 1,947 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be booked at this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments to the value of Rs. 500 will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE ITALIAN STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	260	220	90
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wine / Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

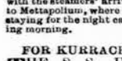
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2709	400	W. Brand.	„ 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2160	700	R. Collin.	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

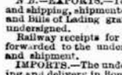
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about	14thAug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	2272	486	„	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	Jas. Cook	1235	263	To	follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„	„
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	„	„
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3050	400	„	„
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„	„

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„	Napies	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(a) KHEDIVE	3560	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th July.
— VENETIA	2723	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(a) DECCAN	3409	550	W. R. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2209	450	T. Alderton	30th July.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2242	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Phillip Walad Nicklao Depmay :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Bandora, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 64 feet in length, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the plinth belonging to Allesbomat and a gully between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the west by the house of Khoja Alli Heerjee, and a wall between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the north by the house of Anton Kosso and a gully, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, and on the south by a public passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Silotar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, wi h a chig of 8¾ farras and 13 pally, containing 13 beds, ground rent 4-7-4, together with a vacant ground surrounding the same with all the trees standing thereon, which produces two thousand gross and bounded as follows.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Sooseraday situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 20, with the chig of 9 farras, and containing 18 beds, ground rent 2-6-8, which is bounded as follows :—On the east by a grazing ground, on the west by the salt batty ground belonging to the said mortgagor, and on the south by a water course and the ground of Carlo Damel.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Pratkhar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing 5 beds, together with all the trees standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, with a chig of 13 farras and 6 pallies, area 2 beghas, rent 13 6 pies, and bounded :—On or towards the east by the abovementioned batty field, named Sooseraday, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north by the Government ground and a grazing ground belonging to Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and the south by a passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Teak Bunder by order of Mr. Meerimanji Shawbux,

150 superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.
100 tons superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

By order of the Administrator General a few articles of jewellery, the property of the late Mrs. Riley, comprising rings set with pearls and stones, gold and silver brooches, breast pins, jet jewellery, spectacles, eyeglass, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. G. D. Henry comprising chest of drawers, easy and revolving chair, box of croquet, Clarke's patent food warmer standard lamp, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1880, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company Limited.

All that piece or parcel of freehold hilly ground, admeasuring 19,128 square yards or thereabouts, lying on the west side of the road running from the Bombay Defences Office towards Tank Bunder.

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st July 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

FOR THE

DEKKHAN.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

* May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

Vide Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

IT IS AN ABSOLUTE DUTY to have a supply of this when travelling in a malarious district. It cures fever of the worst type, when Quinine proves unavailing, and with a promptness truly marvellous. District Officers will it fined it invaluable.

Per Phial, sufficient for one case	Rs.	1-0
Per dozen Phials	„	9-0
In bulk, per pound	„	7-8

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs.	2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	„	3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz. ...	„	1 4
Quarter-pound Jars ...	„	2 8
Half „ „ ...	„	4 12
One „ „ ...	„	9 4

Send for one of D. S. KEMP & Co.'s General Catalogues and Price Lists.

A most useful repertorium of every thing connected with medicine.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LADIES' HOSIERY.

Plain Heather Merino Hose	Rs.	0 12 per pair.
Ribbed Heather Merino Hose	„	1 8 per pair.
Coloured Striped Merino Hose	„	0 12 per pair.
White Cotton Hose	„	1 0 per pair.
White Lisle Thread Hose	„	1 8 per pair.
Scarlet Cashmere Hose	„	1 8 per pair.
Ladies' Merino Vest	„	2 0 each.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

PLAIN HEATHER MERINO HOSE.

No. 1	Reduced to Rs.	3 4 per doz.
No. 3	Reduced to „	3 12 per doz.
No. 3	Reduced to „	4 4 per doz.
No. 4	Reduced to „	6 0 per doz.
No. 5	Reduced to „	6 8 per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to „	7 0 per doz.

COLOURED STRIPED MERINO HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to 10 annas per pair.	
No. 3	Reduced to 10 annas per pair.	
No. 4	Reduced to 10 annas per pair.	
No. 5	Reduced to 12 annas per pair.	
No. 6	Reduced to 12 annas per pair.	

RIBBED HEATHER MERINO HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to Rs.	9 0 per doz.
No. 5	Reduced to „	10 0 per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to „	10 8 per doz.

WHITE LAMB'S WOOL HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to Rs.	6 0 per doz.
No. 4	Reduced to „	7 0 per doz.
No. 5	Reduced to „	8 0 per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to „	9 0 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HOSE.

No. 2	Reduced to Rs.	5 0 per doz.
No. 3	Reduced to „	5 4 per doz.
No. 4	Reduced to „	6 0 per doz.
No. 6	Reduced to „	7 8 per doz.

For size Please give length of Foot.

The above Prices are for nett Cash.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. HISPANIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN !!!

CABOOL FIELD SERVICE TENTS of regular pattern, weighing 150 and 80 lbs. Price Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 respectively. Can be had at No. 4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY.
Government Contractor and General Merchant.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Major FREDERICK PRATT WORTHY, Bengal Staff Corps, should forward them to the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH of this date, after which no claim will be recognised.

H. LATHAM, Major, R.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Colaba, Bombay, 18th July 1880.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALES of right to CUT and REMOVE GRASS from the KURAUS and RESERVED FORESTS of SALSETTE and PANWEL up to the end of January, 1881, will be held before the undersigned at the Collector's Office, Tanna, at 12 p. m. on the 27th July, 1880.

G. L. GIBSON,
District Forest Officer, Tanna.
Poona, 18th July 1880.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Special Committee on the Indian Trade Marks Registration Bill.
2. To receive the Report of the Committee on the Factories Bill No. II. of 1879.
3. To receive the Report of the Committee on the proposed Act for the Compulsory Registration of Partnerships.
4. To consider a scheme for regulating Arbitration Committees.

And to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 20th July 1880.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR BOARD.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 638, dated 24th May, 1880, and conveyed in Bombay Government Resolution No. 1,942, dated 8th June, the KURRACHEE HARBOUR BOARD invite TENDERS for HARBOUR BOARD DEBENTURES to the extent of Three Lakhs of Rupees.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required, and will bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in Twenty half-yearly instalments of equal amount, the first instalment being payable on 1st October 1882.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application and to be retained, if an allotment be made, in part payment of the first instalment; the deposit will be returned if no allotment be made.

Instalments to be paid as follows :—

1. Rupees 125, on each Rs. 500 tendered, on the 22nd September, 1880.
2. Rupees 125, on each Rs. 500 tendered, on the 22nd December, 1880.
3. Rupees 125, on each Rs. 500 tendered, on the 22nd March, 1881.
4. Rupees 125, on each Rs. 500 tendered, on the 22nd June, 1881.

Interest will be calculated on each instalment from the date of payment of such instalment, and interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon any instalment or portion thereof not paid within three days of the date on which it is due.

If any instalment is not paid in full within two months after it becomes due, all previous payments will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

Tenders will be received by the President, Kurrachee Harbour Board, up to NOON on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1880, and will be opened in the presence of the Members of the Board.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application, from the MASTER ATTENDANT, Kurrachee, and from the SECRETARY, Port Trust, Bombay.

R. R. WALLACE, Colonel,
President, Kurrachee Harbour Board.
Kurrachee Harbour Board Office, 13th July 1880.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR BOARD.

DEBENTURE LOAN,

FORM OF TENDER.

I ..... hereby tender for Rs ..... of Kurrachee Harbour Board Debentures, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions advertised (as on other side) at the rate of Rupees.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Board at the Bank of Bombay in Kurrachee, the first instalment on or before Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1880, and the second instalment on or before Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1880, and the third instalment on or before Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1881, and the last instalment on or before Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1881.

I require the amount in ..... Debentures of Rupees ..... each.

(Signature)
(Address).
(Date)

KURRACHEE HARBOUR BOARD,
DEBENTURE No.

By virtue of the authority conveyed in the Bombay Government Resolution No. 1,942, dated 5th June, 1880, we, the President and Members of the Kurrachee Harbour Board, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us by.....

promise to pay to the said.....

or order the said sum of Rs. 500 in twenty instalments of Rs. 25 each, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st day of April and 1st day of October; in each year the first payment of such interest to be on the 1st October 1881, and the first payment of such instalments to be on the 1st October 1882.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 1880.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate,
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables.
From Rs. 56 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate,
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.		
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.		
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.		
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.		
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.		
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.		
GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20	0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets	13	8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggree	20	0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18	8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15	0
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12	8
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt.....each	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	9	0
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt	9	8
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10	8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat	9	8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

THE home telegrams of yesterday report no change in Consols which we still quoted at 98¼. But French Rentes have advanced to Fcs. 120½. In Indian Government Securities Fours are ⅛th lower, but Fours-and-a-half are as last quoted, the rates being 81¼ and 87½ respectively.

IN London Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are as last quoted, and Seeds and Wheat are also unchanged. Metals keep steady at £72 per ton for Wallaroo Copper, £70 for Braziers, 6d. per lb. for Yellow Metal Braziers and £12 10s. per ton for Hard Spelter.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm, as also was that for Cotton in London; the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats; prices were unaltered at 6⅝d. per lb. for Mid. Uplands and 4 15-16d. per lb. for Fair Dhollerah.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quoted Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb. and Futures for October delivery at 10·66 cents or ·01 lower than on Saturday.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's rates, but the amount of Bills offering has been very small, and at the close there is a somewhat quieter feeling with the Banks unwilling sellers forward. There is still no authentic news respecting the reduction of Council Drafts. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
" Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
" 3 months' sight.	1s. 8⅛	"
Credits "	... 1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	... 1s. 8¼d.	"
rances 3 "	... 2·16⅛	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been an active enquiry for Paper to-day, and considerable transactions are reported at our quotations: viz., Four per cents Rs. 96¼, Four-and-a-half Rs. 104½. Port Trust Loan Rs. 94. Municipal Five per cent. Loan Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—The market is strong, and a further advance has taken place in some of the Spinning and Weaving concerns. Dhurumsey's are up to Rs. 405, Khandeish to Rs. 780, Mazagon Rs. 135, Prince of Wales Rs. 210 and Sholapore Rs. 1,035. In Press Companies Berars have advanced to Rs. 455 per share.

FREIGHTS are very dull indeed with little enquiry at 27s. 6d. per ton for Measurement, and 25s. per ton for Wheat for Liverpool. A fair amount is doing for the autumn months by the Rohsttino for Marseilles and Genoa at 35s. per ton (paid here at par).

COTTON.—In Old Cotton there is nothing doing for export. Further small sales are reported in New Oomra at Rs. 205, and Akote Rs. 207 per candy, for March delivery. To-day's rates for ready Cotton are:—

Good Oomrawuttee.....	Rs. 206	per candy.
F. G. F. "	" 198	"
Good Dhollerah	" 205	"
G. F. "	" 194	"
G. F. Compta	" 193	"

LINSEED continues in strong demand at Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

WHEAT.—There is still a good export demand for White at Rs. 32, and Red at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 er candy.

IMPORTS.—There is a moderate enquiry for Goods and Yarns to arrive, for the market on the spot continues very quiet. Metals are steady at last quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	500	4 p. ct	732½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	754
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	116
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct	665
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35ex
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	215

* P. T. Bond.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidate l Stock.....	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct 310
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	130-14-6	do 26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do 72
Ditto ...	..	£20	31-13-1	do 32
B B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do 1,100
Bo. New £15 Shares...	..	£18	196-5-15	do 365

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurpar Ltd (small shares)	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	340
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	42
Chinna Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	70	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	600	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,035
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	5	1,650
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	5	455
Sind Press Co.....	600	3,000	750	5	635
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	30	265
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	100	1,500	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	500	25	350
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	83
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	510
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,800
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	1,000	25	945
Central India S. W. & Co.....	2,500	500	500	30	700
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	700
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	405
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	500
Gokan Bahadurjeeminjee	1,000	500	500	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	..	175
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co..	600	500	500	50	675
Jawraz Ballee.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	900
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	985
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	780
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	515
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,380
Monookjee Petit	2,500	400	all	50	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	155
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,160
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	960
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	660
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	..	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Sholapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,035
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	905
Victoria Mills.....	650	1,000	1,000	60½	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	700
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	10 p.ct.	130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,550	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	290
Mechanics' Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	85	350
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,200	100	100	10	125

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Smyth, Mr. T Hanstock, one little girl, Surg. G. Ward, Mr. E. G. Bernard, and 37 privates, 1 corporal, 1 sergeant, and 170 public followers, of 2-15th Regt., and 15 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Russell, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Kurrachee (17th July), brought a general cargo and 18 deck passengers. The same Company's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain R. Macaulay arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Zanzibar with a general cargo, and Mr. Coglen and 16 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (25th June) with Her Majesty's English Mail, and the following cargo:—539 packages piece goods, 13 bales twist, 33 packages paints, 21 packages hardware, 83 cases beads, 84 boxes silver coins, 102 packages papers, 48 cases cards, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes watches, boxes 5 saffron, 52 packages roots, 170 boxes silver, 25 packages zinc sheets, 5 boxes specie, 1 box gold and silver coins, 7 packages medicine, 10 packages silk, 6 cases cochineal, 5 packages glassware, 2 packages ivory, 1 case boots, 20 packages oilmanstores, 6 packages corks, 1 box gold, and many packages merchandise.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,080 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (17th June) via Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehead, Mr. J. Lowens, Mr. J. Shipley, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. H. Kelly, Mr. W. Athey, and 3 ayahs. She brought the following cargo:—2,429 packages piece goods, 253 bales twist, 6 packages sewing thread, 125 mugs weights, 40 packages iron sheets, 1,770 packages hoop iron, 200 mugs iron pipes, 60 mugs iron plates, 317 packages beer, 124 packages whiskey, 6 packages medicine, 75 cases copper, 150 packages sulphur, 20 cases brandy, 50 casks soda, 101 bundles spads, 9 cases umbrellas, 100 casks sulphuric acid, 110 packages wine, 118 bundles steel, 50 packages empty bottles, 54 boxes tobacco pipes, 10 packages veneger, 10 cases tinplates, 86 packages clocks, 100 packages soaps, 330 kegs iron nails, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
19	Java (s).....	Macaulay	Zanzibar.
20	Hispania (s).....	Laird	Glasgow, June 17.
	Sumatra (s).....	Briscoe	Venice, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Semantha	Morrisey	Calais.
	Euphrates (s)	Magenis	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool.
Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

July.	ARRIVALS.	
18	Chybebasa (s)	Calcutta.
	Agnes (s).....	Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—15 cases varnish Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Manilla s—5) drums linseed oil Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Venetia s—9 qr casks wine Eduljee Bamonjee.
Rohilla s—11 cases claret Cutler Palmer and Co, 5 hogsheads claret the Bombay Club, 50 cases old tom Pochajee Framjee and Co, 6 cases butter John S Elmore and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—33 boxes silver bars [Rs 120,000], the French Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheke Hall s—26 bales wool Jetha Khimjee, 47 bales wool Govindjee Madhowjee, 43 bales cotton Foolchund Panachund, 4 bales cotton Jaithanund Chellaram, 6 bales wool Mahamedally Futtayhoy, 61 bales cotton waste Heptools Shaik Adam and Co.
Hispania s—2,000 cwts wheat Gangjee Nurput, 653 cwts wheat Foolchund Panachund.
Venetia s—250 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—381¼ cwts myrabolams Canjee Jetta, 245 cwts myrabolams Poonja Jewraz, 17 bales hides and skins and 12 cwts lac seed Mahmedally Abdoola and Co.
Lamperts s—38 bales skins F Masotti and Co, 1 0 bales cotton and 300 cwts wheat Ritchie Stuart and Co.
Khedive s—4,500 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 8 bales skins and 38 packages khukhus roots Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy, 20 bales hides and 100 cwts horns Allarakhia Saton, 20 bales hides Goolamally Peerbhoy, 17 bundles ivory Surriff Durvesh, 34 bundles ivory Abdoolreman Ahmed, 15 bales hides and 4 cwts m-o'-p shells Nensey bhoy Gangjee, 1,300 cases meats, 41 packages plumbs, 25 packages m-o'-p shells, 39 bales skins 175 bags coffee, 198 bales senna leaves, 1 case brasswares, 318 bales cotton, 7 bales carpets, 26 packages dry ginger, 36 bales rags and 30 bales wool P and O S N Co, 4,200 cwts myrabolams Ralli Brothers, 9 bales skins Heerjee Dharsee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—80 bales cotton and 44 bales skins P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—28 bales skins P and O S N Company.

FOR NAPLES.

Venetia s—6 chests indigo P and O S N Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Manilla s—10,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
Venetia s—160 bales cotton and 363 bags coffee P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive s—85 cwts rose flowers David Sassoon and Co, 1 case mace, 9 cwts coffee and 5 cwts ramputree, Woomersbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—329 bales ivory P and O S N Co, 4 bales twist E L Moolchund, 94 bales cotton Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 196 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Shelton, Surg Major, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 19.

Flood, Surg Major, on medical certificate, from Nowshera.

JULY 20.

Ward, Surg, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lincoln, School Master, 2-18th Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Williamson, Lieut, R Marine L I, on duty, from England.
Taylor, Lieut, R Marine L I, on duty, from England.
Farrant, Lieut, R Marine L I, on duty, from England.
Woom, Lieut, R Marine L I, on duty, from England.
Butler, Lieut, R Marine L I, on duty, from England.
Powell, Lieut, R Marine L I, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Stuart, Lieut Col, The Royal Scott, to join, to Jubulpore.

JULY 20.

Smyth, Major, 11th Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Ward, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 17.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Lieuts J Neville and S A E Bickson, R E, and Messrs J A Lewin and F H Collett, Asst Engrs, have passed the professional examination prescribed in P W D Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraphs 16—18.

With reference to Inspr Genl of Military Works' Notification No 29, dated 30th June 1880, posting Lieut J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works; this Officer is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

Major T O Wingate, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Bareilly Division, Military Works. Major Wingate reported his departure from Morar on the 7th May 1880, and joined the Bareilly Division on the 8th June 1880.

Messrs S Rebsch, J A Lewin, C J Cole and F H Collett, Asst Engrs, have passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, June 30.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
Liverpool Brigade.

Mr Henry Alfred Pickering to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 30th June 1880.

Admiralty, July 1.

Navigating Sub-Lieut Arthur Richard Phipps Bawden has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieut in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 18th Feb 1880.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July, 2.

Staff, Lieut Col and Bt Col John Prevost Battersby, half-pay, late 60th Foot, now Comdt of the Royal Military Asylum, to be Asst Director of Military Education, vice Lieut Col C B Brackenbury, R A, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Military Asylum, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Hugh Mackenzie, half-pay, late 15th Foot, to be Comdt, vice Bt Col Battersby, appointed Asst Director of Military Education.

Comst and Transport Staff, Depy Comsy-Genl Robert Clement Major, having completed seven years' service in that rank, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Comsy-Genl.

Asst Comsy-Genl Richard Calvert Healy to be Depy Comsy-Genl, vice R C Major.

Depy Asst Comsy-Genl James Alleyne Clarke to be Asst Comsy Genl, vice R C Healy.

The following Officers to be Depy Asst-Commissaries-Genl on probation:—

Captain William Prevost, 91st Foot.
Captain Justinian George Ponsonby, 49th Foot.
Chaplain's Department, The Reverend Arthur Theodore Farquharson, M A, to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 15th February, 1879, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

India Office, July 2.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of H M's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut Col and Bt Col Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bl S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col James Emerson, of the Bl S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Jonathan Keer, of the Bl S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col John Jeffreys Fulton, of the Madras S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Percy Scudamore Cunningham, of the Madras S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Henry Peter Sykes, of the Bombay Cavalry.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Walter Rathborne Lambert, of the Bombay S C.
Surgn Genl William Guyer Hunter, M D, of the Bombay Army.
Depy SurgnGenl Francis George Joynt, M D, of the Bombay Army.
Surgn Major Edward Taylor of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals.

Lieut Col and Bt Col Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bl S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col James Emerson, of the Bl S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Jonathan Keer, of the Bl S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col John Jeffreys Fulton, Madras S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Percy Scudamore Cunningham, Madras S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Henry Hilhouse Firth, Madras S C.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry.
Lieut Col and Bt Col Walter Rathborne Lambert, Bombay S C.

To be Surgeon-General.

Depy Surgn Genl Francis George Joynt, M D, of the Bombay Army.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgn Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, of the Bengal Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOWICK—July 19th, at Parel, the wife of H. Howick, Locomotive Department, B. B. and C. I. R., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEUART—O'GRADY—July 7th, at Sheagaon, by the Rev. Father Bunshaudt, Eliza Jane, 3rd daughter of the late Lieutenant James O'Grady, Royal Artillery, to D. H. Steuart, son of the late D. T. Steuart, of Whitekan House, Northumberland.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

OPTICIANS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

WE recently discussed the question of opening up that part of Eastern Africa, of which the coast line belongs, nominally at least, to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Thence northward is a much more inhospitable coast inhabited by savages, and only heard of when vessels are wrecked thereon and plundered as a matter of course by the natives—the Somali country, lying between the Juba and the Straits of Babel Mandab. Cape Guardafui, lying far to the east of the Babel Mandab, is the part of this country most often heard of by Europeans through the frequency of shipwrecks on that dangerous shore which is so often shrouded in mist. About a hundred miles to the southward of this dreaded Cape is Ras Hafun, and thence the coast line trends away to the south east to Juba and Zanzibar. No less than fifteen vessels have been lost in that neighbourhood since the opening of the Suez Canal, and it is now reported that it is the intention of Egypt to build a lighthouse on Guardafui. The north-eastern horn of Africa was known to the ancients as "Regio Aromatifera"; at present it is described generally by Europeans as the "Somali country"; the Arabs call it the unknown land—"Bar Ajam," and its inhabitants style it proudly, "Bar-as-Somal," the land of the Somal.

The country occupied by these people is the eastern horn of Africa, lying between a line joining Zaila and Magadoxo, or perhaps as far south as the Juba river. Up to 1876 the Somal maintained their independence, and in the days of the Honourable East India Company several treaties were entered into by their leading men for the suppression of the slave traffic and the maintenance of Free Trade. Of late years some tribes have fallen under the yoke of that 'daughter of the horse leech,' Egypt. At present Zaila, the most westerly of the Somali ports, is held by Egypt. It was sold to the Khedive by the Porte in the exercise of the nominal sovereignty possessed by the Sultan in virtue of his being the successor of the Imams of Sanaa, to whom it formerly appertained. It is also much used by the Danakil as a harbour, and it is now utilised as the outlet for Harrar, a city giving its name to a district, situated about 160 miles to the S. W., visited by Burton in 1854, and now in the possession of Egypt. The trade of Zaila is not great. The only other ports seized by the Khedive are Bulhar and Berbera. The former, although only an open roadstead, has for forty years past been a favourite spot for the tribes from the interior to bring their produce for disposal. With much difficulty Her Majesty's Government succeeded in inducing Egypt to allow the Somal to continue to use Bulhar. Perhaps no very great disadvantage would ensue if it were done away with, and its former owners, the Ayal Yunis, who are the abbans or brokers, would be the only losers. Berbera is an excellent harbour, exactly 150 miles due south from Aden. Since it passed into the hands of the Khedive much has been done to improve the place, a lighthouse has been erected, a good pier built, and water in abundance has been brought in from the adjacent hills. The public and other buildings compare very favourably with similar erections in that part of the world. Of course trade is taxed to meet the outlay for improvements. The other Somali ports, or rather roadsteads, are Enterad, Karam, Mait, Bandar Jadid, Bandar Gori, Bandar Gahm, Bandar Ziadah, Bandar Ghasim, Bandar Khor, Bandar Moraiya, Bandar Filuk, and Alula. Beyond Guardafui there are, it is believed, no ports till Magadoxo is reached far to the south. The principal produce of the Somali country consists of live stock, ghee, feathers, gum, hides, and coffee, and it is all taken to Aden for disposal. The live stock and ghee are consumed by the garrison and inhabitants of Aden, and vessels also take in provisions at that port. Feathers are looked upon as more valuable by passengers from India if bought in Aden, although in reality they are inferior in quality, and are more expensive than those obtainable in London. The gums of the Somali promontory, still world famed, are of ancient renown, consisting as they do of myrrh and frankincense, besides gum arabic. The hides principally find their way to America. The coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Harrar. The bean is rather large and of a peculiar flavour; it is much in favour for adulteration purposes. The estimated value of the export trade of the Somali coast in 1879-80 amounted to £176,110, and the import to £140,000. The physical geography of this part of Africa is but little known, as the country has never been explored much beyond the maritime plain. Speke and Burton did something to make known this *terra incognita*. The Germau traveller Hildebrandt has reported copiously on its fauna and flora, and recently an Italian explorer has penetrated to Harrar, still we know no more of the exact localities occupied by the various tribes than it has pleased the inhabitants themselves, proverbially inaccurate observers, to tell us. Egypt has not yet given to the world the geographical result of those civilising missions, of which we hear so much before hand, and so little after their accomplishment.

Although the Somal have started into existence within the range of comparatively modern history, yet the absence of any written record in their own tongue throws, to a certain extent, a veil of obscurity over their origin. It is only from Arab historians that any crumbs of information can be gathered, and the descent of the Somal has been traced from the Himyaritic chiefs Sanhaj and Sumamah who were cowal with a king named Afrikus. Thus far the Kamus, and Burton endorses this by remarking "that certain details upon the subject of mutilation and excision prove these to have been the ancestors of the Somal." The king Afrikus referred to was possibly the Himyaritic monarch of that name who lived circa 370 to 400 A. D., This would give an antiquity of 1,500 years, and the writer for reasons hereafter to be given, is disposed to prefer this theory to that of Miles who, on the authority of the Somal themselves, limits their origin to within five centuries. They are certainly more Hamitic than Semitic in appearance and language. The name is assigned a variety of derivations, but this after all can only be a mere matter of conjecture. What principally concerns us, however, is the name and character of the various tribes occupying the sea coast. The Somal are a fine looking race and they bear little resemblance to the negro Swahili either in face or figure. Their hair is crisp and wiry, growing in ringlets, reaching barely to the shoulder, and it is frequently seen plastered down with either lime or ashes, like a head well lathered with brown soap, or it is combed out and has the appearance of a mop. Some dye their locks reddish brown, others, chiefly the elderly or wealthy, shave the head and go uncovered, all occasionally have a leather band with amulets attached round the temples. A few wear turbans. The head is gracefully set on the shoulders, and the face is oval with high cheek bones, and projecting lower jaw, forehead high and rounded, lips full with strong regular dazzling teeth, eyes brilliant but restless, generally yellowish in the whites, nose slightly flattened with full delicate nostrils which involuntarily betray the feelings. The ears generally project slightly and the neck is rather long. The body is usually too long, and the shoulders are too narrow, for elegance of figure. The Somal are decidedly a tall race, but their lower limbs are seldom properly developed; a well made man has a womanish figure, and the resemblance to the female type is further borne out by the absence of beard. The feet are flat and the gait is an awkward ungraceful stride. There is nothing savage in the appearance or nature of the men, and they are full of fun and humour. Their besetting sin is avarice, and everything seen is coveted, yet they never appear to profit by the acquisition of wealth, and the majority spend as recklessly as they acquire. Many a Somal of little or no means will in Aden pay rupees four for a carriage to convey his wife to the doctor, and men receiving fifteen rupees a month will spend four to six annas a day on kat, a kind of drug. In dealing with the Somal, if in their power, absolute fearlessness of demeanour is necessary, anything coveted not especially valuable should be given as a great favour. Firearms ought always to be worn (whether loaded or not) when holding a palaver or walking abroad in their country. No money should be shown or admitted to be in possession. In cases where people are cast ashore by shipwreck, promise should be made of payment in Aden by the Resident of whatever sum is thought moderate for the preservation of life and personal effects. A separate agreement ought to be entered into in respect to cargo. A few of the coast Somal speak English or French, especially between Burnt Island and Zeila; many can understand Hindustani, nearly all comprehend and talk Arabic. The unfortunate who is cast on these inhospitable shores, should throw himself on the protection of the principal person present, and appeal to him on all occasions, until a leader of greater importance appear. So far as authority goes it is rather a case of *primus inter pares*, except among the Magerten in the neighbourhood of Guardafui by whom old men, or Ukkal as they are called, are the only persons listened to.

The food of the Somal is almost entirely confined to the two items of milk and meat. The former is supplied in abundance by their herds, and the latter is rather devoured than eaten, not in proportion to the necessities but limited solely by the voracity or capacity of the consumer. Five men have been known to finish at a sitting the whole of a camel's hind leg, haunch and all; the process more resembles deglutition by carniverous animals than the assuaging of appetite by rational human beings. The cast-away or the explorer should not expect from the Somali what they have not to give; rice and grain are luxuries not lightly to be wasted on people whom it is only sought to preserve from actual starvation. Water is scarce and highly prized. Very little is drunk, so that small quantities only can be given away; frequently it has to be fetched from a distance of many miles to the coast. The Somal are an extremely abstemious people as regards the use of stimulants; spirits are an abomination, tobacco is seldom smoked, but is extensively chewed in the form of snuff, mixed with a small quantity of lime. Coffee is much affected by the coast tribes, but it must be remembered that beyond the maritime plain habits of extreme simplicity must of necessity prevail. It is a curious fact that though the Somal who visit Aden are brought into almost daily communication with Europeans and Asiatics, they remain absolutely unchanged in their habits, demeanour and savage instincts. No ties seem strong enough to bind them to civilisation, no improvements appear to recommend themselves to them as worthy of adoption, no customs or creeds are thought deserving of imitation. Even firearms are handled doubtingly, and if possessed seldom discharged. Boys and girls born and brought up in Aden are just as much savages as those who have never left their native wilds. Yet withal the Somal are a docile gentle race, and under a leader in whom they had confidence, could be welded into a powerful people.

ALLUSION has more than once been made in these columns to new steps of a highly protectionist character taken by the French Government. The chief of these is to allow a bounty on all French-built shipping with especial concessions affecting the length and nature of the over-sea voyage. A correspondent, writing to us from London with reference to this matter, says:—"Considering that M. Leon Say, the new President of the Senate had, during the few days he was Ambassador in London, indulged in very flattering and encouraging free trade anticipations, and thereby induced our Government and leading politicians to cherish hopes of a liberal commercial policy on the part of France, this reactionary move in favour of French shipping was, to say the very least, an unpleasant surprise. In fact, it was more. The announcement had all the effect of a bomb-shell in commercial if not in political circles. Sir Charles Dilke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, could only answer that the Government had no special information, but would watch the matter; and when asked by Mr. McIver, the member for Birkenhead, if he was not aware that a Bill to grant the bounty had actually been introduced, he took refuge in the not very creditable evasion that any such Bill had to be passed by the French Chambers and not by the French Government. As if it were not notorious that the French Government was in a commercial sense the most liberal of the two, or as if there was the least chance of either Legislature or Senate throwing out a measure which appealed to the patriotism of the majority and to the self-interest of all the others! The feeling of surprise, too, was the greater, because of all the forms of protection none is so antiquated and erroneous in the eyes of political economists as the system of bounties, and there was something almost depressing in the discovery that the acute and enlightened French, far from advancing in the path of free trade, were deliberately going back to the very worst heresies of the days before Adam Smith."

IT would be well if the vigour with which the House of Commons groaned down General Burnaby the other night when he attempted to impose a written speech upon that assembly were widely imitated. The habit of reading speeches is a mischievous one, and is calculated to prolong debates to an inordinate length and to introduce into them a mass of irrelevant matter which often quite smothers the real subject of discussion. A man who has more time at his disposal than he knows well how to employ, and who has also a highly favourable opinion of his own literary abilities, may write an elaborate essay upon things in general and inflict it upon a number of people who have never harmed him and who have met together for the purpose, it may be, of discussing an ordinary and a simple question. As a rule, such productions contain a great deal of padding, the writer often believing that the value of a speech is to be judged by the quantity rather than the quality. He consequently introduces into his essay divers matters of an out-of-the way nature, and as each of these probably calls forth a reminiscence, or an opinion, or a contradiction from one or more of the members of the meeting, the debate is frequently prolonged to an intolerable length. In private conversation men of common intelligence usually find no difficulty in clearly and concisely expressing their thoughts without committing them at great length to paper. The Imperial Parliament recognises this and will not allow speeches to be read; when will local parliaments—East and West—learn to imitate this excellent example?

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

WHATEVER may be one's opinion of the wisdom and courage of the Government in forcing the House of Commons to rescind its resolution of last week excluding Mr. Bradlaugh, the sense of relief afforded by the division which will, it is to be hoped, finally dispose of the Bradlaugh incident, is very grateful. The general desire, indeed, to bring the matter to an end must have contributed largely to swell Mr.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

Abdul Rahman is awaiting the various chiefs of Afghanistan whom he has summoned to meet him. He has sent word to Sherpur of his reasons for delay and his letters all express anxiety for personal interviews with the British authorities, as soon as he has interviewed the chiefs. His reception of the deputation of Kabul gentlemen sent to him has been most friendly. During the next fortnight he will probably come southward, when interviews will take place between the British and himself, at which a settlement will be made.

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE TRIBESMEN.

Regarding his party, it is clear the Andaris, one of the most important southern tribes, are in his favour, as well as the majority of the Tarakin of northern Ghilzai. Asmatullah Khan, of Hissarak and Lughman, has expressed his willingness to accept any Amir favoured by the British. Another important Ghilzai chief, Khan Mahomed Khan of Tezin, is with the deputation at Charikar, welcoming Abdul Rahman. Padshah Khan and Faiz Mahomed Khan are in opposition. Maizullah Khan will probably join him. On the whole, about half the Ghilzai tribes are in his favour, and others could be won over by conciliatory treatment. In Kohistan and Koh Daman, at least two-thirds of the tribes are on his side. Mir Butcha and General Mir Said Khan, of Istalif, dare not visit Charikar, as they have been illegally collecting revenue which they will have to disgorge. The Wardaks are unfriendly, but may be won over. They probably will follow the lead of Mushki Alam and Mahomed Jan. The former has written in to say he, with other chiefs now assembled in Maidan, will accept the choice made by the British. Sirdar Kheyln, of the ruling house of Shere Ali, is naturally hostile, as are the adherents of Azam Khan, and Afzul Khan has long been banished or reduced by Shere Ali to impotence. A good many of the smaller sirdars of the Sirdar Kheyl are well disposed to Abdul Rahman, but men with money like Wali Mahomed, Hashim Khan, Ibrahim Khan, and Karim Khan are in opposition.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S PROSPECTS.

Abdul Rahman's future rests a good deal with himself. If he takes a conciliatory course, he may hold his own against strong opposition, but if in his need for money he harasses the people, his reign may be short and stormy. To alienate the trading classes means to aim a severe blow at the prosperity of a kingdom. It is therefore hoped his conduct in Turkestan is not a foretaste of his future policy in Kabul.

ABDUL RAHMAN AT CHARIKAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

KABUL, July 19.—Sirdar Abdul Rahman, in compliance with the wishes of the British Government, moved to-day from Tatandara to Charikar. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan has been again deputed with letters to his camp.

GHAZISM AT KANDAHAR.

KANDAHAR, July 19.—A Ghazi case occurred yesterday in the city. One native soldier was slightly wounded. The Ghazi was taken and has since died of his wounds.

CAVALRY PATROLS FIRED AT.

Some ten or fifteen men fired into the cavalry patrols composed of the Sind Horse last night.

GENERAL BURROWS'S FORCE.

On the 17th General Burrows's force took up a position at Kushki Nakhad, where several roads are commanded and supplies are plentiful. All is quiet, and postal communication with Kandahar is constant and easy. Most of the mutineers have returned to their homes, many having been seized and disarmed while on their way back.

AYUB KHAN'S CAVALRY AT GIRISHK.

A small body of Ayub's cavalry are reported to have arrived at Girishk on Saturday. The position of the main body is still uncertain. The principal Sirdars and Chiefs are present with the Wali in the British camp.

THE RIFLE COMPETITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

In the Rifle Shooting Match to-day, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers beat the Bombay Volunteers by 72 points.

H. M's 8th Regiment N. I. leave Poona for Kurrachee next Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DEFEAT OF THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. John M'Laren, has been defeated at an election for Berwick.

THE IRISH TENANTS COMPENSATION BILL.

The House of Commons last night passed through Committee the Government Bill granting compensation to evicted Irish tenants. All the amendments were rejected.

DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A deputation composed of all the natives of India now in London is to have an interview on Thursday next with the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of presenting a memorial on the Vernacular Press and the Arms Act.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.

The Marchioness of Lorne is about to visit England for change of air.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

HONGKONG, JULY 19.

An earthquake took place at Manilla yesterday, causing great damage.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia left Suez at 4 p.m. yesterday for Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Sidonian left Liverpool for Bombay on Saturday, the 17th.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	87¾
3 „ Consols for account.....	98¼
5 „ French Rente, 1872.....	120¼
Bar Silver	52½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 20, 6-45 a. m.

Mail steamer Malwa from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, JULY 20, 10-54 a. m.

Mail steamer Rohilla from Bombay arrived.

THE debate on the C. D. Act was concluded at the Town Council meeting yesterday. Mr. F. C. Gangjee, who had in the first instance written a minute on the papers connected with the subject against sanctioning a grant from the Municipal funds, gave his reasons for a change of opinion in favour of Mr. Desabhoy Framjee's amendment. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik then wound up the discussion with an elaborate reply in support of his motion, citing a large number of authorities from reports of Royal Commissions in England, from volumes of Hansard's Debates, Professor Amos's work "On the Regulation of Vice by the State", the analysis of evidence prepared for the Commission in England, the Health Officer's special report, being appendix to the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1876, and from the compilation circulated among members of the Council. Two motions were before the Council—the first being a proposition by the Rao Saheb, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, that the Town Council is unable to recommend the Corporation to contribute towards the working of the C. D. Act in the city of Bombay; and the second was an amendment by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee, seconded by Dr. Cook, that the Council recommend the Corporation to inform Government in reply to their letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 3rd ultimo, that they are prepared to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the Lock Hospital which is about to be established in this city by Government under Act XIV. of 1868. On a division, the amendmen was lost by a majority of one vote; and the original proposition was carried by a majority of two votes.

BOMBAY will be glad to hear that there is every probability of the head-quarters band and pipers of the 78th Highlanders being sent here from Poona after the rains.

IN our issue of the 17th instant, we stated that the S. S. Ellora had been engaged to convey No. 5 Battery, 8th Brigade R. A., from Bombay to Kurrachee *en route* to Kandahar. We now hear that the battery is not yet quite ready to move.

THE detachment of the 18th Regiment N. I., stationed at Tanna, is to be relieved by one of similar strength from the head quarters of the regiment at Poona.

THE head-quarters of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry are to be stationed at Kurrachee and not at Hyderabad, Sind, as previously ordered.

THE 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment arrived at Kurrachee on the evening of the 16th instant.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 15th July was Rs. 61,33,887.-7-8.

AN approximate statement of the gross receipts and expenses of Indian guaranteed and state railways is published in a supplement to the *Gazette of India*. The grand total of receipts from 1st January to 5th June 1880 was Rs. 5,91,80,771 and gross estimated expenses Rs. 2,89,98,878. The expenses from the 1st January to 7th June 1879 was Rs. 5,93,32,476, the gross estimated expenses being Rs. 2,91,97,511.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MORE-MOLYNEUX, 1st Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Corps of Jezailchis in the Khyber Pass, during the absence on leave of Captain C. Gaisford.

GEORGE DESSA, the East Indian who fired at the Viceroy's carriage on the Strand in December last, and who has since been in the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum, is now declared to be capable of making his defence, and will shortly be placed before the Presidency Magistrate for trial.

WITH reference to Abdul Rahman's harsh conduct in Turkestan, a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes to say that on the occasion of the Prince's first visit to the city, some sixteen years ago, the Kabul women used to sing songs in which the sirdar's cruelty and tyranny were depicted in sufficiently glowing terms. It is a matter of history that the short reign of the Turkestan faction—of which Mahomed Afzul Khan and his son Abdul Rahman were the leading spirits—was intensely unpopular with the Kabulis. A not uncommon punishment in those lively times was burying alive; and many of the Kabulis of the present day anticipate a recurrence of former excesses. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the Yakubzais in Kabul are directly interested in showing Adbul Rahman's character in the most unfavourable light possible.

IT has been determined that the service of royal artillery mountain batteries in India shall be permanent for the batteries attached thereto, during their service in India. The following rules are promulgated:—1. The appointment of officers to mountain batteries will be placed on the same footing as for the royal horse artillery, and a general list of candidates for such appointments kept at the Horse Guards, from which selections will be made to fill such vacancies as may occur. 2. Officers wishing to have their names placed on the list must forward their applications through their commanding officer, accompanied by certificates, as follows:—(*a*) Of their physical activity and fitness for mountain work; (*b*) horsemanship; (*c*) knowledge of native languages. 3. Officers appointed to batteries of mountain artillery after the issue of this order will remain with them until promoted, unless they resign or retire. 4. On a battery attached to mountain artillery being ordered to England in relief, its officers will not proceed with it, unless they wish to do so; in such cases their appointment to the mountain artillery will be vacated and fresh appointments made from the general list of candidates. 5. On a battery attached to mountain artillery coming upon the roster for relief to return to England, it will not be replaced by a battery already in India, but by one of the relieving batteries from home, specially selected to take its place. This battery will receive any non-commissioned officers, gunners, and artificers of the relieved battery who may wish to remain in India for mountain artillery service, and who may be deemed physically fit for the work. 6. With a view to keeping these batteries thoroughly efficient, any men becoming too heavy and inactive for mountain work will be transferred to other batteries in India, and the deputy-adjutant general royal artillery in that country will furnish the same authority at home with a detailed statement of the annual requirements of each royal artillery mountain battery, when the drafts for this arm will be selected with special reference to physique and fitness for the duties required.

MR. BRADLAUGH is not altogether original in affording preoccupation to an English Parliament at a time when there was urgent need that it should turn its attention to more serious business. In the second Parliament of Oliver Cromwell James Nayler supplied material for what Mr. Carlyle describes as "interminable debates, exceiling in stupor all the human speech even in English Parliaments, this editor has ever been exposed to." As history seems about to repeat itself, Mr. Carlyle's description of the "James Nayler Parliament" may be commended to the respectful attention of the assembly which is in danger of going down to posterity as the "Charles Bradlaugh Parliament":—

Four hundred gentlemen of England, and I think a sprinkling of lords among them, assembled from all counties and boroughs of the three nations, to sit in solemn debate on this terrific phenomenon: a mad Quaker, seeming to fancy himself a new incarnation of Christ. Shall we hang him, shall we whip him, bore the tongue of him with hot iron; shall we imprison him, set him to oakum; shall we roast, or boil, or stew him; shall we put the question whether this question shall be put; debate whether this shall be debated:—in Heaven's name what shall we do with him, the terrific phenomenon of Nayler? This is the history of Oliver's Second Parliament for three long months and odd. Nowhere does the unfathomable deep of Dulness which our English character has in it more stupendously disclose itself. . . . Who is there that has the strength of ten oxen that is able to support these things? Couldst thou debate on Nayler, day after day, for a whole winter? Thou, if the sky were threatening to fall on account of it, wouldst sink under such labour, appointed only for the oxen of the gods!

"The honourable gentlemen," Mr. Carlyle continues, "did at last decide what to do with Nayler, who, after being whipt, branded, and tongue-bored, and put to pick oakum on bread and water, finally repented and confessed himself mad; after which "this world-great phenomenon, visible to posterity and the West of England, was got winded up."

THE ladies are coming to the front. It is now two years since women were first admitted to the classes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science, in University College, London; and the results of their competition with the male students, as shown by the announcements at the prize-giving on Tuesday, the 29th June, are sufficiently remarkable. In classics, they carried off both the Latin and one out of the two Greek prizes. That the standard is fairly high is proved by the fact that the second competitor for the first Latin prize has won a scholarship at Oxford. This was the women's most striking, because the least to be expected success; but it was not singular. In French they won two out of three prizes, in English four out of nine, in history one out of two, and in political economy the only one given.

THERE is a good deal of vapouring in the talk one hears so much of about the efforts of English manufacturers being excelled by their Continental or American rivals. That was not the case in the piano department of the Sydney Exhibition, where Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons, of London, at the head of all the piano manufacturers exhibiting, including leading representatives from France, America, and Germany. Amongst the exhibitor's in the first class, but without a special certificate such as was gained by Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons, were Messrs. Erard, Steinway, Chickering, Bechstein, Blüthner, Ronsche.

ADDITIONAL proofs of the wonderful fertility of Canada are constantly brought forward. The latest is to be found in the "Reports of Tenant Farmers' Delegates on the Dominion of Canada as a Field Settlement." There were fourteen delegates, and they all report at more or less length on the districts they visited. We find that fresh beef from Canada can be sold in the English market at a profit for 6d. per pound. Cheese, bacon, ham, butter, wheat, and all kinds of vegetables also are grown in ceaseless abundance, and at very low charges. A very large amount of Canadian produce is now imported into England, and the supply increases constantly. Cheap provisions are very necessary at home, where we hear only too frequently of strikes amongst workmen against low wages. From the Black country comes the news that there has been another general reduction of wages, with the probability of still further paring at no distant date. Loud complaints are made by the men that they cannot, by working early and late, earn sufficient to provide the bare necessaries of life for themselves and families, and numbers of these poor operatives are said to be positively starving. Witnin a comparatively, short period the nailers' wages have been reduced more than 50 per cent.; and, with the present downward tendency, it is to be feared things will grow worse. The horse-nail makers still continue on strike for an advance of wages, and so far the employers do not seem inclined to make the concession. We are not surprised, therefore, to read that the distress is increasing throughout the district, and that trade outrages are beginning to occur.

IN illustration of Lord Ramsay's complaint regarding the "ill-planned and ill-organised lives" of officers trained under the present *régime* for service in the British Navy, the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following particulars of a "luff's" novitiate:—Passing an examination, usually in his thirteenth year, entitles a boy to be entered in the navy as a cadet, and to join the training ship Britannia. Two years are spent in that ship in studies which are too rudimentary to be considered technical, and which in reality compose a curriculum differing only from that in force in most schools for the better classes in being considerably narrower. At the expiration of this period the boy goes to sea, now, in all cases, in a ship in which there is a naval instructor. For the next four or five years his education consists in studying, under all the difficulties inseparable from a sea-life, as much of the subjects taught in their more elementary form in the Britannia as his duties as a working officer will allow him time for. He has then to pass a series of preliminary examinations to give him a right to a sub-lieutenant's commission. As soon as possible after he has done this he is brought to England to finish his studies and pass his final examinations at the college at Greenwich, and in the gunnery school on board the Excellent at Portsmouth. He has now been about seven years in the service, of which only about four have been spent even nominally at sea. His most important certificate, granted on passing, nevertheless, asserts his qualification to perform the duties of officer of the watch at sea—a qualification which in most instances can rest upon a very slight foundation of experience. It at all events frees him, now nearly or quite twenty years of age, from all further obligatory study. The scheme of instruction which he has had to follow provides for a very irregular and unsystematic training in seamanship, often in the most unsatisfactory form of learning from books; a narrow mathematical and a highly unpractical navigating and astronomical course; and a short but fortunately admirable training in naval gundrill and kindred subjects.

THE reports of the Khokand merchants regarding Russo-Chinese engagements in Central Asia are denied from St. Petersburg. A telegram from the Russian capital, dated the 1st July, states:—"It is semi-officially declared that no information has been received here confirming the reports brought by Khokand merchants to Kabul of the engagements alleged to have been fought between the Russian and Chinese troops in the Terak Pass and at Kizil Kurghan. The further announcement from the same source of the occupation of Gulcha by the Chinese and the retreat of the Russians upon Osh is equally unconfirmed. The reports are regarded in official quarters here as devoid of foundation, and, moreover, as inexplicable in view of the latest intelligence of the state of affairs." But it is not safe to conclude from this that the story was all smoke. The *Novoye Vremya* publishes a letter from Vladivostock, dated April 29, according to which a state of seige had been proclaimed in the Russian territory adjacent to the Chinese frontier. In another part of their Central Asian boundaries the Russians are actively engaged. News has been received at St. Petersburg that General Skobeleff's troops, during a reconnaissance, have had an encounter with the Tekke Turcomans, but no details have as yet been made known. General Skobeleff started from Tchikishlar on June 2 with a detachment of the Red Cross and about 2,500 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, not including reserves.

WE take the following items illustrative of the state of affairs in Turkey and Asia Minor from the London papers:—The Sultan has dismissed all the Under-Secretaries of State with the exception of Ali Fuad Pasha. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that rumours are circulating of a change of Ministry, and that it is reported that Mahmoud Pasha and Caratheodory Pasha are to replace Kadri Pasha and Abeddin Pasha. The *Stamboul* newspaper has been suspended by the Turkish Government for publishing news extracted from foreign journals, which being translated, means the copy of Lord Granville's instructions to Mr. Goschen and the report of the conversation with Musurus Pasha. The Governor of Beyrouth has arrived at Constantinople, bearing a despatch from Midhat Pasha, in which, it is stated, the latter proposes important reforms in Asia Minor, and promises the payment to the Porte of a fixed annual revenue, asking on his part for enlarged powers of administration. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says that it is understood that the Porte has proposed a somewhat elaborate scheme for the government of Armenia, of which the principal points are: A Christian governor; division of the whole of the provinces into small districts, with a Christian or Moslem governor according to the majority of the population; the Christian governor to be assisted by two Moslems, the Mussulman Governor to be assisted by two Christians; stringent law courts for the several districts; and a police force in each district, consisting of six men—four Christians where the majority are Christians, the reverse where the majority are Mussulmans. Serious disturbances have, it is announced, broken out in Syria between the Christian, and Mussulman inhabitants in the town of Haifa, situated at the foot of Mount Carmel. Her Majesty's gunvessel Bittern, which was under orders for Malta, has been despatched in haste to the Syrian coast. Famine continues to rage in the districts of Bayazid, Alashgerd, and Van, and the inhabitants are taking flight into Russian territory. Ten thousand people chiefly Kurds, are reported to have perished from hunger.

MANY faults are attributed to Americans, but we never heard of more gross selfish cowardice than is imputed in an account published by the *New York Herald* of the collision between two U. S. steamers, the Stonington and the Narragansett, running between New York and Boston. The Narragansett took fire and sank, and some sixty persons were lost. The *Herald* narrative says:—

Very little heroism or chivalry was shown. Mrs. Purdy, a young married lady of St. John, New Brunswick, gives the following description of her experiences:—"I and my husband both got hold of life-preservers. He went on deck to get a place for me in the boat, and I was carried away in the crowd that rushed to the steamer's side. I didn't jump till I saw the fire coming. I leaped from the upper deck, and fell right alongside one of the life-rafts. Gasping and confused, I tried to catch hold of the side of the raft, but the gentlemen (?) shoved me off, and wouldn't let me hold on. There was another lady in the water alongside, and they wouldn't let her get on either; but her husband, who was on the raft, reached down his hands and held her up. There were 20 to 30 on the raft, almost all men; but it was not overcrowded, and there would have been plenty of room for us two. I never saw such cowardice among gentlemen. I was only trying to cling to the side, but they struck me on the hands and pushed me off. They cut the line and cast off, I still clinging to the little piece of rope at the stern. They scowled at me, and shouted to me to let go, but I clung to the rope in spite of their threats, and the raft began to move rapidly through the water. The waves rose and almost suffocated me, and each time the sea broke over my head those cruel men tried to drag the rope out of my hand. I wound the rope tight about my hands, but I was almost letting go once or twice; the strain was terrible." Mrs. Purdy was at length rescued by the crew of a lifeboat. She and the lady who was in the water by her were both fainting from exhaustion when rescued, having been in the water nearly an hour."

THE POONA SEASON.

ON Tuesday Her Majesty's 4th gave a ball at the Council Hall which will be long remembered by the gay world of Poona. Poona is famous for the brilliancy of its balls, but a finer and more brilliant ball cannot be remembered by that remarkable person, the oldest inhabitant. Two very cleverly drawn sketches on the programme, explained why the ball had been given by the gallant regiment so new to Poona. It was to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of their existence. On the front pages, supported by two soldiers of the day in the costume of the period, are the names of the first officers of the corps. Lord Falmouth was the Colonel in those days, and the Lieut. Colonel, Percie Kirk—a name not of blessed memory. The 4th are the 2nd Tangier Regiment. It was in the first month of the year 1662 that four regiments of foot and a troop of horse were ordered under the Earl of Peterborough to take possession of the lordly city of Tangier which, with the island of Bombay, was the dowery of the Infanta of Portugal. The newspaper of the day—that curse had already penetrated society—gives us an account of the 4th in those days. "They are goodly men and stout," says the *Mercurius Publicus*, "and well furnished to boot both for battle and show." The other page of the programme represents an officer of the year of grace 1780, looking through his eye-glass at the subaltern of the year 1880, reclining in a long arm chair with a dusky attendant pouring out soda-water. The brandy is delicately left to the imagination. The subaltern of 1780, if he were to return to this sublunary sphere, would find that time had wrought many changes in English society and in English life. The American States had freshly won their independence, and the subaltern of the period, being no doubt a Tory, deeply regretted the disgrace that had befallen us, and told his companions that "the country was going to the dogs." Never, however, did England show a mightier energy than in the struggle against France which followed only ten years after her loss of America, and in that struggle the gallant 4th played a goodly part. They helped to save English honour in the battle before Corunna, and to restore the honour of English arms at Badajoz and Salamanca, and S. Sebastian. It was at Badajoz and San Sebastian that the discipline and steadiness, the impetuous and persevering courage of British infantry was displayed to its highest perfection and called forth the eulogium of one who knew what a good soldier was. The 4th helped to win that battle which raised English higher among nations than she ever was—Waterloo. England never was so prosperous and peaceable as after the triumphant close of the Peninsula war when the world knew that she was ready to resent every insult and aggression. Then we built a large glass shop in Hyde Park and the heart of man was going to be changed, but we were soon roughly awoke from our dream of a millenium. The authorities blundered as authorities always do, but at Alma and Inkerman the English officer and the English soldier proved that they had not degenerated since the days of the Peninsula. The 4th formed part of the thin red line, and were present at the soldiers' struggle. In the bloodless campaign of Abyssinia they had no opportunity of winning fresh laurels. Of these we were reminded by flags which hung from the gallery of the Council Hall, and a brave show they made. The ball was brilliantly lighted, and countless chandeliers "shone o'er fair women and brave men." I am tempted to go on, but there are certain quotations which are apt to grow commonplace like "the bourne from which no traveller returns," and discoursing "eloquent music."

The well known school lines about Rome's Imperial glory were used to death during the late mania for sham Imperialism. Sir John Strachey, who is a man of many parts, may possibly remember the words of Virgil—

"Nec vériti dominorum fallere dextras."

Sir John, however, pleads that it is not he, but the Military Finance Department who have not feared to violate the obligations of the good faith they owed to their masters. This rejoices my heart. For many years have I suffered at the hands of that department. With minute financial accuracy have they often cut my pay of eight annas, and with an official insolence have they asked me to explain my travelling allowance. It affords me much comfort to be told by Sir John—the Great Sir John—that the Department of Military Accounts was not sufficiently painstaking and intelligent. From the day they cut my travelling allowance I have been of the same opinion. Revenge is an ignoble passion, but it affords infinite pleasure. Sir John Strachey says:—"It is our obvious duty to probe this matter to the bottom." Most certainly. The dismissal of a sweep in the department might do good, and the sanction of pay in every grade would be a proper form of punishment, and would contribute a little towards making up the deficit. As civilisation advances it becomes more usual to test Government everywhere by a pecuniary standard. In civilised communities finance becomes the most important of the various departments of the State. England can hardly be said to rule India in a civilized manner when the Finance Department is capable of making a blunder of fifteen millions. But to believe that it was only a blunder, requires a man to have in his composition a great deal of the innocence of childhood. Everyone in Poona knew that more than four millions had been spent on the war. It is strange the same information should never have reached the ears of Sir John at Simla. The present Finance Minister was during a short tenure of office very quick in discovering an error in Sir Richard Temple's Budget. It is sad to find that age has blunted his capacity for discovering blunders. Unfortunately the error in Sir Richard Temple's Budget was afterwards proved to be no error; the error in Sir John Strachey's Budget will always remain a monstrous fact. The following words used by Sir Richard Temple when Chancellor of the Exchequer should be borne in mind:—"We must base our estimates more strictly on the actual results up to date, and less on general conclusions."

Being a devout admirer of our ex-Governor, the announcement in a local paper that at the Native Fine Art Exhibition there was "a very beautiful" portrait of him, caused me to pay a visit to the Herabag, where the exhibition is on view. I deeply regret to say that I failed to find the picture. The exhibition, I also regret to say, is far inferior to last year's. Native art exhibitions ought, if properly managed, to be very useful in stimulating manufactures and making designers mutually acquainted with the products of the different parts of a vast empire. The Poona Native Art Exhibition is this year totally unworthy of its name, for a native exhibition ought to be the most artistic and interesting in the world. Last year there was a fair display of pottery; this season there is none. But the managers of a fine art exhibition ought to remember that the potter's art is of great and universal importance. In the Bombay Presidency there are extensive silk manufactures all by handloom weaving. Why are there no specimens of their work in the exhibition? The jewellers' exquisitive skill is represented by some very inferior silver-work exhibited by a Parsee store-keeper. There is no exhibition of Bombay and Surat carved work. I trust that the managers of the Native Art Exhibition will stir themselves, and that next year we shall have an exhibition worthy of the Deccan capital and of the Presidency. A good exhibition might be made to pay by the commission charged on the articles sold; but I feel certain no human being would care to possess the rubbish displayed this season.

On Thursday there was a cricket match between the Old Ones and the New, when new and fresh vigour proved too much for the ancients. After the wickets were drawn tilting at the ring began, and a goodly number of the fair sex were present to watch the sport. The knights rode hard and many a thurst was made, but the rings remained untouched. However, I hear the ladies are going to tilt next time, and then many a ring will be taken. Women, as a rule, do not dispise a plain ring as a prize in life. On Saturday there was an "At Home" at Gunesh Khind and native music for those who went. I am told there is much melody in native music when thoroughly understood. I am also told the same by enthusiastic Scots regarding the bagpipes. It is a great misfortune to be a Philistine. The day may come when I am sufficiently cultured to appreciate Burne Jones' pictures, Rosetti's poems, native music, Pater's prose and Mr. Wedderburn's numerous schemes for regenerating mankind. The sorrows of the pyot are sternly real, but they will not be cured by brilliant Utopian schemes, nor

By a happy quirk,
But by dim, vulgar, vast, unobvious work
To correspond.

RAMBLER.

PORTUGUESE AND GOANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "M. A.," in your to-day's issue that, politically, Goanese are considered Portuguese by the Portuguese Constitution; so are the Africans of Angola, Mozambique, sons of Macao, Damaun, Diu, and other Portuguese colonies.

Dr. Lisboa not having renounced the Portuguese flag, he undoubtedly is a Portuguese by Constitution, but a Goanese by birth, whereas Mr. M. B. De Quadros and all the Goanese descendants acknowledging the British flag, are native Christians, being British subjects, and they are on the same footing as Mr. L. M. Valladares, a Christian inhabitant of this city, who has been justly classed among the native Indians in your to-day's issue.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Bampart Row, July 19. A SENOY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match, Gymkhana v. Bo. Volunteers, 2 p. m.
Defamation Case, Fort Police Court, 2 p. m.
French Press Company, 4 Church Lane, 3 p. m.
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, 3 p. m.
Albert Mills Company, 17 Church Gate Street, 4 p. m.
Arrival of the S. S. Madura with the wrecked men of the barque Mahableshwur.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th instant:—Java (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday—Hispania (s), from Glasgow; Sumatra (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday—Semantha, to Calais; Euphrates (s), the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE meeting of the Bombay Church Institute, which was notified in our local columns to take place at 5-30 p.m., should have been stated at 8-30 p.m., as advertised in our paper of Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Stanmore left the dock yesterday.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.—Eleven sailors of the Italian ship Amadeo of Genoa arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning and went to the Sailors' Home. The Amadeo, which was ballast-laden, was partially wrecked at Chittagong. The men managed to save their effects: they will be sent on to Genoa by the Italian Consul. The ship was damaged to the extent of about Rs. 30,000.

CRICKET.—Gymkhana v. Bombay Volunteers.—Wickets will be pitched at half past one, play commencing at 2 o'clock sharp. The following are the names of the players:—*Gymkhana.*—T. H. Moore, R. S. Campbell, E. Giles, H. S. Read, E. L. Davidson, E. Lawrence, A. F. Beaufort, F. L. Steel, W. Lang, W. Gaddum, Rivett-Carnac. *Bombay Volunteers.*—Captain Tennent, Captain Wyer, Lieut. Stewart, Col. Sergt. George, Lance Corpl. Devlin, Vol. Cassels, Vol. Gardner, Vol. McMeekin, Vol. Harrington, Vol. B. P. Ryan, Vol. A. R. Young.

MUSIC AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Einzug	Keiper.
Overture	Calif de Bagdad	Boulieu.
Duett		Kuicken.
Waltz	Schoner Rhein	Keler Bela.
Potpourri	Uber Land und Meer	Stab.
Quadrille	Entre nous	Faust.
Lied	Polonaise	Thiele.
Waltz	Wiener Blut	Strauss.
Cavatina	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Stromschnellen	Sommer.

ASSAULT.—Mirza Mahomed was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee for assaulting Shaik Abdool Cassum.

A VAGRANT.—Charles Irving, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Dhondee Wittoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee of stealing a brass *lota*, valued at 8 annas, belonging to Gungabai, woman, from her residence at Pinjrapole. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MANDVI MURDER.—The police patel of Mandvi and two other men have been placed for trial before the Mamlutdar of Haveli taluka on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of an agriculturist, named Babajee Shamrao.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Joseph Fernandes, *alias* Josey Joakim, *alias* Josey Maskerine, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to one month's rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering by night at Dhobi Talao and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

CHEATING.—Rustomjee Shapoorjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of altering the appearance of a Queen's coin (a copper pice quicksilvered), and passing the same as a coin of a different description (half rupee) with a knowledge that it was so altered. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A NATIVE POLICEMAN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Cumroodeen Shurkoodeen, a police constable of the Water Police, was brought up on remand and charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Dillon, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing a quantity of coffee, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Cursetjee Eduljee. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Sumatra, Commander R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 2nd July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr A M Rose	Lieut J B R Butler
Mr E Nell	Lieut N F Farrant
Lieut G H Hayes	Lieut W Taylor
Lieut E F Paul	Lieut C W Williamson
Lieut J B Woom	Lieut C H Powell.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major J P Westmoreland	Mr J G Fulcher
Mr Woods	Mr B Horseburgh
Mr F J Biden	Mr A F Aston
Rev J Sharpe	Major Ostrehan
Mr Kelly	
Lieut Col J G Watt	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Lincoln

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM JUNE 25 TO JULY 2, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor on Monday, when the Bishop of Liverpool was introduced to Her Majesty. Sir A. H. Layard also had an audience of the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday performed the ceremony of declaring free from toll the bridges of Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith. Notwithstanding very stormy weather, large crowds assembled at each point.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday held a Levée at St. James's Palace.

A State Concert was given on Tuesday by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace.

In the House of Lords last Friday, Lord Houghton moved the second reading of a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Earl Beauchamp opposed the Bill on grounds of social expediency, as did also Lord Coleridge and the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, while Earl Granville and Lord Lifford supported it. Upon a division the second reading was negatived by 101 to 90. The Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught voted with the minority. On Monday, the Queen's reply to the address praying for the omission of the 4th schedule of the Educational Code was brought up, to the effect that any alteration which the Education Department might consider necessary should be submitted to Parliament. On Tuesday several plans for improving the reporting accommodation in the House were discussed. Last night the Mar Peerage was the subject of discussion.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting last Friday, Mr. W. E. Forster moved the second reading of a Bill to authorize for two years County Court Judges in Ireland to allow compensation to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent in cases where failure of crops had caused insolvency. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Plunket opposed the Bill, and Mr. C. Russel and the Solicitor-General defended the Bill. Ultimately the debate was adjourned. In the evening Mr. Stevenson moved a resolution in favour of closing public houses on Sunday's, and, after several hours' debate, the resolution was carried by 153 to 117. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution that a member duly returned should be permitted to make a solemn affirmation. At the morning sitting on Tuesday Sir S. Northcote gave notice of a counter resolution on Mr. Bradlaugh's case. The adjourned debate on the Bill for suspending evictions for non-payment of rent in Ireland was resumed by Mr. Tottenham, who opposed the measure, as did also Mr. Brodrick and Mr. W. H. Smith, while Mr. Roundell, Mr. O'Shea, and the Attorney-General supported it. The debate was again adjourned. At the evening sitting, the House was counted out shortly after its re-assembling. On Wednesday a Bill for closing public houses in Wales on Sundays was read a second time, and Mr. Litton's Bill for Fixity of Tenure in Ireland was disposed of by the "previous question" being carried. Last night Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution. Sir S. Northcote objected to the House being called upon to rescind its resolution, and moved an amendment to that effect. After a protracted debate, the House divided, and the numbers were:—For the motion, 303; against, 249—majority, 54. The House again divided on Mr. Sullivan's amendment—236; against, 274—majority, 38.

The Judges on Friday last declared the election of Sir E. Bates at Plymouth to be void, on account of an act of bribery by an agent. The Judges on Tuesday decided that the return of Mr. Harrison for Bewdley was invalid, on account of bribery by agents. The petition against the return of Viscount Castlereagh for Down County was dismissed. Yesterday the petition against the return of the Hon. P. Dawney for Tiviot was dismissed.

The fresh election at Wallingford has resulted in the return of Mr. Ralli, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 19 votes. At Gravesend Sir S. Scott was successful, defeating S. R. Peel by 220 votes.

The Irish elections, consequent on the result of election petitions, were held on Friday last. At Bandon, Mr. Allman (Liberal) was returned by a majority of 44 votes. At Dungannon, Mr. Dickson (Liberal) was elected by a majority of 4.

The deaths have been announced of Lord

had a proprietary right, which even the decree of expulsion recognised, and M. Chesnelong, after some parleying, obtained leave for the Superior to remain for the present. Each of the other inmates had the escort of some Deputy or Senator, M. Chesnelong accompanying Father Matignon to the Foreign Mission House, amid cries of "*Vivent les Jesuites !*"—and many of the spectators kneeling for the blessing of the expelled. When all but the second cell had been cleared, and there was no response to the knocks, M. Chesnelong said the Father was an infirm man of 68, who surely would be left undisturbed. The locksmith, however, forced the door. The Father, who was seated in an armchair, refused to leave, and two policemen led him out. Meeting the Superior in the corridor, he knelt for his blessing. Father Milleriot, aged 81, quietly took up his umbrella and walked to his confessional in the Church of St. Sulpice. Father Lefevre, on being summoned to leave, said even the Commune left him undisturbed, and asked whether a regular Government would go beyond the Commune. He was allowed to remain, as also Father Sanier, aged 81, blind and paralytic, three inmates thus being left in the house. Of the 300 persons collected outside, 11 were arrested for refusing to move on or for uttering cries of "*A bas la République !*" the editor of the *Union* and M. Veuillot's nephew being among them; but they were discharged after a minute had been drawn up, it being uncertain whether or not they will be prosecuted. Some of the working men who passed through the street shouted "*A bas les Jésuites !*" in reply to the cries of their sympathizers. Among the latter many of the softer sex were in mourning. The number of the expelled is 13, one of them being an Englishman named Forbes and another a Russian. A considerable crowd has occupied the street all day, but no ingress into the premises has been allowed, and since the departure of the Jesuits there have been no demonstrations on either side. The second Jesuit establishment —viz., that of the German Jesuits, in the Rue Lafayette—has not at present been interfered with.

Telegrams have been received from Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, Bordeaux, Rouen, Laval, Avignon, Amiens, Besançon, Limoges, Douai, Clermont-Ferrand, Le Puy, Troyes, Nantes, Bourges, and Versailles describing the expulsion of the Jesuits from their establishments. Only at Bordeaux and Lille has there been any kind of public disturbance, and these preceded and did not accompany the execution of the decrees. At Bordeaux a crowd, which had collected yesterday before the Jesuit institution, was suddenly, according to the *Union*, charged by the police with drawn sabres, the result being a scuffle, in which a few accidents occurred. At Lille last night a number of young men sang a serenade outside the Franciscan establishment, and thereby brought together a crowd, from amid which stones were thrown, and a number of windows of the establishment were broken. The form of submission uniformly adopted seems to have been, first to open the outer door, and then to refuse to open the inner doors. When by the aid of a locksmith, the Jesuits are reached, they declare they will only surrender to force, which the police forthwith exercise by laying hands on their scoulders. At Laval several English Jesuits called the crowd to witness that their rights as English citizens were being violated, and declared they would appeal to the English Ambassador. At Toulouse, Nancy, and several other places the Jesuits were cheered by the crowd assembled. At Lyons a wall had to be scaled; at Marseilles, a grating to be dashed to pieces.

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 9-30 P.M.

The official minute of the proceedings on the Rue de Sevres drawn up by MM. Clement and Dulac is published this evening. Subjoined is the most material passage:—

"The outer gate having been opened with much trouble, the locksmith having had to remove the lock we found at the foot of the staircase MM. Pitot, de Ravignan, Chesnelong, Ernoul, de Carayon-Latour, de Kerdrel, Villiers, Keller, &c., who declared that they protested against the violation of domicile and of the rights of property. Mr. Villiers, Deputy for Finistere, who was among the group, said, by way of protest, and addressing us, *Il faut avoir besoin de manger pour faire ce metier la.*" We commented on the remark, and M. Villiers was forced to acknowledge he had gone too far. We next entered the main building and the cells of the Fathers, whence we successively expelled Fathers Harrat, Massel Bouicx, a foreigner, Chanson, and Hubimx. Our mission becoming very delicate through the obstructions and resistances offered us, and also through the collecting of about a thousand persons, who stood at the gate and loudly evinced by cries their ideas in favour of the Jesuits, we had to consult the Prefect of Police and send for the policemen in reserve to reinforce those at the gate. Cries of '*Vivent les Jesuites !*' '*A bas la Commune !*' were uttered by the public. M. Baudry d'Asson, Deputy for Vendee, offered at this moment an active resistance to the police who guarded the outer gate of the establishment, which he tried to pass through, exclaiming that he was a Deputy and inviolable. Meanwhile, the Fathers expelled from their cells were leaving the establishment in cabs, and under the supervision of policemen deputed to protect them in the public highway. Each of the Fathers, when we presented ourselves at their cells, replied to our summons that he would only yield to force. Two policemen had to be employed in each case. When the policemen took them by the arms, the Fathers declared themselves satisfied, and, after protesting, left their cells. These protests were made in the presence of MM. de Ravignan, Chesnelong, Ernoul, de Carayon Latour, and others, who followed us from cell to cell. These gentlemen joined their protests to those of the Fathers. Father Has occupying cell 19, refusing to open, in spite of being a number of times summoned to do so, we were obliged to have recourse to the locksmith Brogard to obtain entry. The Fathers requested to depart were MM. Tailiant, Martinoff, a Russian subject, James Forbes, an English subject (the latter only stated his nationality after being requested by the police to depart), Bazin Jouan, and Aboue. MM. Dutau and de Guilhermy, members of the non-authorized Society of Jesus, declared they were abbés and ordinary priests. In spite of their protests, they were invited to leave, after having declared they yielded to violence. At the request made by M. de Ravignan to the Prefect of Police, we confided the guardianship of the establishment and its dependencies to M. de Reviguan and Father Pitot. Father Alexis Lefevre and Father Solimier, both infirm, were left out of humanity, and we consented to MM. Trago, a Swiss subject, Urbina, a Spanish subject, and Bouille remaining at the disposal of the Fathers as domestics.

The Archbishop of Paris applied to the Government this morning for permission to break the seal on the door of the chapel in the Rue de Sevres, so as to remove the Host to the neighbouring Church of St. Sulpice. The application was granted, and a meeting of Royalist Senators and Deputies nominated seven of their number to attend the ceremony. The Archbishop's coadjutor, Monseigneur Richard, repaired to the chapel, but a considerable crowd had collected outside for the purpose of marching in procession behind him to the church. The police commissary objected, in these circumstances, to the removal of the Host to St. Sulpice—a removal permitted on the understanding that no demonstration would be made. The Prefect of Police, being sent for, concurred in the objection, and eventually it was arranged that the Host should simply be removed to a room in the Jesuit establishment fitted up as a temporary chapel.

IN the House of Commons, on July 2nd, the O'Donoghue asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if her Majesty's Government have remonstrated, or intend to remonstrate, with the French Government against their removing from their homes and banishing the Jesuits and members of other religious orders; and, if the Government intended taking any steps for the protection of those subjects of the Queen who are members of the Jesuit order, or of other religious communities in France.

Sir. C. Dilke said that, as the question of the hon. gentleman was only placed on the table of the House last night, he had very little time to search for precedents. As far, however, as the examination he was able to make went he had found that on the numerous occasions on which the Jesuits had been expelled from various countries, no remonstrance had ever been made by the British Government. Owing, however, to the short notice on which he had to make the examination he could not say that it was complete. However, he had no reason to suppose that the Government of England had ever made a remonstrance on any occasion of this kind. As regarded the protection of British subjects who happened to be members of those religious bodies, no remonstrance or address of any kind had, he believed, ever been made by the Foreign Office of this country.

TURKEY AND THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

THE new frontier line for Greece decided on by the Berlin Conference is described by the *Times* correspondent as follows:—

The new frontier is that elaborated by Sir Linton Simmons before leaving London, submitted by him for approval to the French Government in Paris, and recommended to the Conference by M. St. Vallier. Instead of being a French proposal, therefore, it is an English one. The line on the east follows the northern valley crest of the Salambrias at a considerable distance from the river up to and northwards around Metzovo, slices way a little more than a third of the Greek-speaking province of Gagori, then strikes across country to include Janina, and joins the Calamis considerably above the middle point of its course, and, following the *thalweg*, or bed of this stream (not the valley crest), falls into the Straits of Corfu with the northern arm of the river. In selecting the bed of the Calamas instead of the northern valley crest, the Conference, it will be observed, has not taken full advantage of the powers awarded it by the protocol and the treaty, partly, no doubt, because having gone the entire length of its tether on the western side, it did not wish to appear too exorbitant on the other, andpartly for the reason that moderation offered the better strategic frontier in the west. The rectified frontier would give Greece an additional population of 400,000 souls, more or less, of mixed nationality, with a greatly preponderating Hellenic element, a large slice of Epirus, with all, and more than all, the ancient plain and province of Thessaly. Passing northwards of Metzovo, the boundary line trends away boldly to the north, to include all the watershed region above the Salamyrias and Peneus and their feeders, and then slightly inclines southwards over the lofties Olympus peak to join the Egean. In going thus far to the north, the Conference believed itself to be acting in strict conformity with the Congress protocol, though it is not difficult to foresee that the very first technical objection of the Porte will apply to this ample interpretation of that geographical suggestion. All the new frontier line, the Delegates assure their political chiefs, has been trustworthily enough defined already, except the eastern extremity extending from the highest peak of Mount Elias or Olympus to the Egean Sea, considerably north of the 40th degree of latitude; but the intricate nature of the ground here, and the tortuous torrent courses not indicated on the map, make theoretical accuracy impossible. For the more exact demarcation, therefore, of the border hereabouts, it has been determined to despatch a delimitation commission to the region in question, to be appointed later on, when the docile Turks shall have handed over the keys of two of their fairest and most fertile provinces to their progressive Hellenic neighbours.

The *Times* remarks, editorially, on the result of the conference:—The speedy and complete agreement of the powers in respect to the frontier on which they have determined cannot but convince the Porte that further resistance to their wishes would be vain, and there is no reason to apprehend serious difficulty in obtaining submission to the recommendations of the Conference. An identical note, it appears, has been drawn up, as the most conciliatry method of acquainting the Turkish Government with the expectations of Europe, and it will promptly be presented. A similarly favourable prospect is offered by the state of the negotiations respecting the frontier of Montenegro. The Porte cannot be exonerated from severe censure for the carlessness, if not the duplicity, of its proceedings in this matter. But there can be no question that it presented graver difficulties than were at first perceived, and the powers have not refused to consider alternative solutions of the problem. A note has just been presented to the Porte by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, which suggests that, instead of carrying out the convention for ceding the territory on the eastern shore of the Lake of Scutari, the Sultan might make an equivalent cession of territory between the Lake and the Adriatic, in the neghbourhood of Dulcigne. It is only stipulated that if this suggestion be adopted, the territory must be handed over to the Montenegrin troops without delay. Here, again, the action of our Government must have the effect of making the Porte see that the Powers are in earnest, and that no further evasion of the duty imposed by the treaty will be practicable.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Turkish Government is hesitating whether to resist or not the decision of the Conference. Probably, the correspondent adds, it would like to resist, but fears to do so. It has very little money, and war, besides being unpopular, would probably be the signal for a rising to secure the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, an insurrection in Crete, a rebellion in Arabia and Syria, as well as attacks by Greece and Montenegro. In Syria a great movement is said to be on foot to establish an Arab State, and the movement would be precipitated by the slightest difficulty in the capital. Nevertheless rumours of warlike preparations are coming from Constantinople. The Porte has, it is stated ordered a state of siege to be immediately proclaimed in the provinces on the Greek frontier. Heavy guns have been sent to be mounted in the Dardanelles, and orders have been despatched to the provinces that men are to hold themselves in readiness to join the army in case of need. The *Habikat* says that everything tends to show that the Government has decided to concentrate an imposing force at Adrianople. Opinions are divided as to the reasons which have induced the Government to adopt this measure. Some believe it is to prevent the attempt at union of Bulgaria and Roumelia; others that the Government is preparing to occupy the line of the Balkans according to the Berlin Treaty. The general opinion, however, is that Turkey will not offer any open armed resistance to the will of Europe, however much it may oppose the decision of the Conference in an underhand manner. In the mean time, according to a *Daily News* telegram, the almost complete absence of security for life and property in Constantinople is a subject of even greater interest to the inhabitants than the Conference. Every day assassinations are committed in and about the city, and the assassins are permitted to escape. The neglect of the Sultan to punish Veli Mehemet for the murder of Colonel Commeraoff tends, the correspondent adds, to encourage the assassination of Christians by Moslems.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—It may be be worth while to note that the statistics of Indian trade given in the Parliamentary paper, which has just been published, are not brought up to a later date than March 31, 1879, and that they have, therefore, ceased to be of value except for purposes of historical comparison. The Government of India has for some years past issued from month to month at Calcutta excellent returns framed on the model of those of the English Board of Trade, which show the actual state of India's foreign commerce up to within a few weeks of the date of publication, and I am surprised that the practical information contained in these returns attracts so little attention in England. For instance, in the Bombay papers received by last mail I find articles commenting on the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the year 1879-80, while the Press at home is still discussing the depression exhibited in the accounts for the preceding year, 1878-79.

The figures for 1879-80 show that the trade of India "has recovered itself in value and in many things in quantity also." The comparison for three years stands thus:—

MERCHANDISE.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Exports ..	65,18,57,000	60,89,36,000	67,17,15,000
Imports ..	39,32,60,000	36,86,62,000	39,73,32,000
Total ..	104,51,17,000	97,45,98,000	108,90,47,000

The following were the movements of treasure during the three years:—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Imports	17,35,55,000	7,05,67,000	11,58,49,000
Exports	2,15,51,000	3,89,55,000	1,92,88,000
Net imports, being amount of gold and silver absorbed in each year by India ..	15,20,04,000	3,16,12,000	9,72,61,000

These statistics certainly do not bear out the theory as to the exhaustion of India which finds so many advocates in this country. They rather exhibit the rapidity with which India has recovered from the effects of recent famines, and the elasticity of her commercial resources. Under the head of Imports of Merchandise there is an increase in the quantities as well as the values of cotton, clothing, and copper bought by India, which shows that the distress which weighed so heavily for several years on the agricultural population has now passed away. One point which especially deserves the attention of critics who insist that India is a very poor country, and that under British rule her poverty constantly increases, is the amount of gold which is, so to speak, consumed by India. In ten years, says a Bombay paper,—

"The imports of gold have amounted to Rs. 21,08,92,290 and our exports to Rs.6,36,72,870, leaving a balance of nearly 15 crores (millions sterling) value of gold in the country, or an average import retained in India of nearly 1½ millions sterling a year. There must be something in a country which can keep this large quantity of gold in addition to a net import in the ten years of nearly 52 millions sterling of silver."

This seems a reasonable conclusion, for, as there is no gold currency in India, the gold imported is a mere superfluity, and it is, in fact, mainly used in the manufacture of articles of ornament and luxury. That any revival of trade such as the figures I have quoted indicate should be possible in India is the more remarkable when we consider that the artificial depreciation of silver consequent upon the adoption of a single gold standard in Europe has diminished the purchasing power of silver-currency countries by fully 25 per cent.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLEAN.

Carlton Club, London, June 23.

THE OXFORD CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

THE forty-sixth contest between the two Universities has resulted in the defeat of Oxford, as foretold by the prophets, Cambridge winning by 115 runs. During their visit to London the latter eleven played trial matches against the county of Surrey, and next against the M.C.C. They won the former match by seven wickets, thanks to the batting and bowling of Steel, C. T. Studd, and Morton; but against the M. C. C. they were unsuccessful, the club winning by 49 runs. Their play in both games showed, however, that the sister university would have to muster a pretty good team before they could hope for a chance of success in yesterday's competition. Oxford came off second best in both their trial matches; Middlesex beat them by 52 runs, and the M. C. C., playing about the same strength as when they vanquished Cambridge, won by nine wickets; so that, taking the M.C.C. as a test, the Light Blues seemed stronger than the Dark. Seven of last year's eleven were available against Oxford on Monday and Tuesday; but the four new men were not, on the whole, so good as those they replaced. Foley, for instance, both as wicket-keeper and as a bat is inferior to A. Lyttelton. Oxford also mustered seven of last year's team, and two of the recruits did good service to their side. The ground was in capital playing order, the high wind of Sunday night and the sun of the following morning having entirely removed the effect of the previous rains. Under these circumstances the Cambridge captain, having won the toss, naturally elected to go in first, Bligh and Whitfield going to the wickets at noon to do the best they could against the bowling of Evans at the pavilion end and Harrison from the opposite one. Evans's second ball proved fatal to Whitfeld, whose place was taken by Steel, who, however, only managed to score 19 before he was bowled by Harrison, to whom he had previously given a chance. The future of the innings, which closed for 166, was the batting of Bligh and G. B. Studd, both of whom played good cricket for their respective scores of 59 and 38. At one period things did not look very encouraging for the Light Blues, four wickets going for 34 runs in about as many minutes; but after this an improvement took place, the telegraph showing the respectable score of 120 when the sixth wicket went down. The Oxford men began their innings with some show of promise, 25 runs having been made before Colebrooke, the first to go stepped into one of Steel's, and missing it paid the usual penalty. When six wickets were down Morton, who had supplanted Wilson in bowling, earned a new white hat by dismissing the next three men with three consecutive balls. Now came the most exciting play of the day: one more man only to come in and six runs wanted to avert a "follow on." The six runs were made, and so was a seventh, and then McLachlan returned a ball to the bowler, Steel, who took it close to the ground, and, thinking it was a catch, started for the pavilion whither he was followed by those near him; some one, however, appealed to the umpire, whose verdict, to the surprise of the spectators, was in favour of the batsman. West, one of the umpires, could not see; but Wheeler, his colleague, was certain that the ball was on the ground between the hands when it was supposed to have been caught. This little event put fresh energy into the batsmen, and totally demolized the fielders; runs came quickly, albeit somewhat luckily, until McLachlan was bowled by Steel for a useful 27, Hirst taking out his bat for 49, the innings reaching 132, or 34 behind the Cambridge total. Within a few minutes of the time for drawing the stumps, Cambridge went in a second time, and at seven o'clock had made 5 runs without the loss of a wicket.

The match was continued on Tuesday at 11-35 in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, and under a broiling sun the Dark Blue representatives had a fair day's leather hunting, their opponents keeping possession of the wickets until a quarter past four, and scoring 232. Steel's career was cut short in a most unlucky way when he had made only 4; he stepped in to play a ball that got past him; it struck the wicket-keeper's legs, and rebounded on to the wicket, and Steel, being out of his ground, was set down as stumped. Curiously enough the same wicket-keeper's legs were instrumental in getting rid of Mr. I. D. Walker in precisely the same way when Middlesex played Oxford University the week before last. C. T. Studd made the top score of 52, and was well set when he hit a ball hard to square leg, where he was finely caught by Hirst, who had to run some distance for it. At about ten minutes to five, Oxford commenced the task, difficult of accomplishment, of making 267 runs. As there were only two hours and a half to play, it was clear that, if they made any stand, the match would last into a third day, the alternative being that they would soon be disposed of for a small total. Five wickets for 32 runs looked very much as though the latter event were going to take place; but when Hirst and Colebrooke got together a stand was made, the former putting 15 together before the time for parting came. On the appearance of Fowler, who succeeded, the field spread out, and not without reason; for he indulged in some very free hitting, his contribution of 43 coming in very opportunely. Harrison was disposed of for 10, Colebrooke, who had been in a long time, being not out with 34. The last wicket fell for 151, or 115 to the bad.

Taken as a whole, the play must be pronounced only moderate. The batting was in some instances weak, and more than one player owes his score to the luck which carried a *lifted* one or two to a spot where no one happened to be standing. Bligh's batting for Cambridge in the first innings was good, so was that of G. B. Studd; and in the second innings, Wilson, Whitfeld, Lancashire, and the two studs made runs, though not without giving chances. For Oxford, Hirst was good in the first innings, and McLachlan also played well and steadily at a critical moment. In the second innings Colebrooke played excellent cricket for his 34. While in with Fowler he was content to act entirely on the defensive, and to let his partner do all the hitting. In the bowling department Steel showed to the best advantage: he has a great command over the ball and breaks either way; but after the first few overs he was not so straight as he might have been. In the second innings of Oxford he bowled 159 balls for 61 runs, and obtained seven wickets. Ford was tried too late; he was well on the wicket, and was not hit much. Morton, the fast bowler, was not particularly straight, nor were any of the others on the Oxford side. Evans was uncertain; for an over or two he bowled well, and then he fell off for a while; nor were the others very much on the spot. Making an allowance for the quickness of Lord's, 14 byes in each of the innings of Cambridge, is a most liberal allowance, considering that there was no bowler on the Oxford side who was remarkable for any tremendous pace. At times individual bits of fielding were good, but some four or five chances were thrown away in the course of the match, and this, coupled with sundry other mistakes, precludes the fielding from being called first-rate. Appended is the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Hon Ivo Bligh, c Patterson, b Harrison	59	c Trevor, b Evans	12
H Whitefield, b Evans	0	c Fowler, b Harrison	32
A G Steel, b Harrison	19	a Fowler, b Evans	4
R S Jones, b Evans	1	c Colebrooke, b Harrison	2
C T Studd, b Evans	1	c Hirst, b McLachlan	52
G B Studd, l-b-w, b Evans	38	b McLachlan	41
C P Wilson, not out	13	c and b Greene	23
A F Ford, b Evans	1	b Evans	0
C P Lancashire, b Evans	0	b McLachlan	29
F H Morton, b McLachlan	12	not out	16
C W Foley, b Thornton	0	b Evans	8
B 14, l-b 3	17	B 14, l-b 4	18
Total	166	Total	233

OXFORD.	First Innings.		Second Innings.
E L Colebrooke, st Foley, b Steel	3	not out	34
A R Trevor, st Foley, b Steel	18	b Steel	4
A H Evans, b Morton	13	b Ford	22
A D Greene, l-b-w, b, C T Studd	14	run out	8
W A Thornton, b Morton	0	c G B Studd, b Steel	5
W H Patterson, b Morton	0	b Steel	2
E T Hirst, not out	49	c Ford, b Steel	15
H Fowler, b Morton	1	c C T Studd, b Steel	43
F L Evelyn, l-b-w, b Morton	0	c G B Studd, b Steel	1
C G Harrison, b Morton	0	c C T Studd, b Steel	10
N McLachlan, b Steel	27	l-b-w, b Ford	0
B 6, l-b 2	8	B 5, l-b 2	7
Total	152	Total	161

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 32, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.,—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Horae Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
H. M.'S RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, &c., &c.

J. PEARSE.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c. &c.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

IS AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(*Next Door to the National Bank*).

Ladies' Fans. Smelling Bottles and Vinaigrettes. Gold Chains and Charms. Gem Rings. Card Cases and Pencil Cases.

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES.
With powerful Rock Crystal Lenses and adjusting Screw for Field, Theatre, or Marine, in White Leather Sling Case, priced Rs. 58, 61, and 70.

THE "TANTALUS."
SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.
This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available.
HAMILTON & CO, have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS. Priced Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210, according to size.

Gents' Signet and Gem Rings. Sleeve Links and Solitaires. Studs and Buttons. Scarf Pins and Rings.

July 16th, 1880.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.
Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.
Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.
An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.
Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.
None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.
Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	,, 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,, 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.....	,, 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.....	,, 33	0
Leather Case for do.	,, 4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING FOR WEAR DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD have a large and varied assortment of Tweeds, Angolas, Cheviots, Blue Serges and Homespuns suitable for wear in Bombay and Poona during the monsoon, and they politely invite an inspection by their customers in Bombay, and an application for patterns from their customers in the mofussil. All Garments ordered may be relied on for fit, fashion and workmanship, to be equal to anything procurable from the best houses at Home.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
Fine dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers	30	0
Fine Various Coloured India Tweed do.	30	0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun do.	40	0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviot do.	45	0
Light Various Coloured Cheviots do.	40	0
Heavy do. do. the very best do.	45	0
Best Medium Substance Angolas do.	45	0
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45	0
Morning do. do. do.	40	0
Sac do. Single or Double Breasted	30	0
Vests of the above Material	9	0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16	0
Do. The very best do.	18	0

OUR NEW CATALOGUE, WITH UR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT FORWARDED WITH PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to
WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.
THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.
Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Year ending December, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted on most favorable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favorably with those of any first-class office.
For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SUTTONS' SEEDS
ARE THE BEST.

SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.
SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.
SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.
SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.

SUTTONS' COLLECTIONS OF SEEDS IN BOXES,
Hermetically Sealed and of best Germinating quality.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—complete Assortments.
£10 10s. £5 5s. £4 4s. £3 3s. £2 2s.
£1 1s. 10s. 6d. and 5s.

FLOWER SEEDS—complete Assortments.
£2 2s. £1 11s. 6d. £1 1s. 10s. 6d. 7s. 6d